

रामकृष्ण मिशन सेवाश्रम

FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE

NEW CURE OF CONSUMPTION
BY ITS OWN VIRUS.

Presumably on a Line with the Method of Koch.

ILLUSTRATED BY FIFTY-FOUR CASES.

BY

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PREFACE.

FOR a number of years, notably during the past decade, the medical branch of the scientific world have been intently occupied and hard at work with the minute living causes of infectious and other diseases, and secondarily with the poisons or viruses of the disease processes as a cure or prophylactic of the self-same diseases ; more particularly is M. Pasteur best known to the world at large in this connexion.

But wherever the cure of disease is concerned, the practitioners of scientific homœopathy have ever been in the van, and it is therefore not surprising that

they should have been before all others in using the virus of consumption where-with to cure consumption itself. But a number of years ago, the leaders of the dominant sect of the medical profession raised a hue and cry against those of the homœopaths who were so unspeakable as to use the virus of consumption against the disease itself; and for fear of an unbearable amount of opposition and ignorant prejudice, the practice was discountenanced and almost discontinued,—a few only publishing here and there a striking case of the cure of consumption by the virus of the process itself.

I am one of those on whom the opposition and ridicule have acted as an incentive to further observations and research, and for the past five years I have regularly used the bacillic virus as a part of my daily practice, and that in the aggregate with great satisfaction.

Preface.

Thus it is that the material that makes up this small treatise has been slowly accumulating, and was intended to form part of a greater work on the general subject of the cure of grave forms of disease by the viruses of the disease processes themselves ; but here Dr Koch breaks in with his great epoch-making discovery of a new cure for consumption, and which turns out to be none other than our old homœopathically administered virus, against which the hue and cry was long ago raised by the very men who now lie prone at Dr Koch's feet in abject adoration. The differences between our old friend Tuberculinum (which I have ventured to call Bacillinum, as the bacilli were proved to be in my preparation* by an expert in practical bacteriology). I say the difference between our old friend Tuberculinum or Bacillinum and that of

* Very kindly made for me by Dr Heath.

Koch lies in the way it is obtained ; ours is the virus of the natural disease itself, while Koch's is the same virus artificially obtained in an incubator from colonies of bacilli thriving in beef jelly ; ours is the chick hatched under the hen, Koch's is the chick hatched in an incubator. The artificial hatching is Koch's discovery, not the remedy itself or its use as a cure for consumption.

I think very highly of Koch's remedy, as the world will no doubt call it, and I know that he is on the right track. I am more sure than Koch can be himself because I used it five years before he knew it, and he has yet to prove that his results are satisfactory. There is one other difference, *i.e.*, the mode of administering it to the patient ; I use the remedy in high potency, which is not fraught with the palpable dangers of Koch's method of injecting material quantities under the

skin, or, in other words, straight into the blood. Of course, if Dr Koch's dosage and mode of administration should give better results than we have obtained, then Koch's method will have to be adopted. But my present opinion tends to the opposite conclusion. Still we will leave that till Koch's method has been properly tried. Meanwhile, here is my own

FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Although I maintain that Dr Koch's remedy has been very well known for a long time, whereof our vast, but unfortunately almost unknown literature bears ample testimony, still his labours and their results are all his own, and we shall all of us honour the honest worker and distinguished *savant*, while at the same time we claim simply for ourselves what is rightly ours. True, we work in the

obscurity of schism, but we work, nevertheless ; and although to him all the honour, and to us ridicule, misrepresentation, and hateful slander, still we pray that we may never be weary in well-doing.

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2 FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C.

November 21, 1890.

ERRATA.

Page 69, line 9, *for* "Hypophites" *read* "Hypophosphites."

Page 76, line 15, *for* "homœopathic" *read* "homœopathetic."



FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE
IN THE
NEW CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

IT would be over fifteen years since I first occupied myself with the question of the therapeutical use of the viruses of certain diseases against the diseases themselves. And there are but few viruses that are known to science that I have not used as therapeutic agents, notably in hopelessly bad cases of consumption, cancer, and the like. I will not enter into the results here more than to say that

they are very different, and differing, and at times contradictory: some of the cures with them have been very remarkable, and will some day see the light. In this paper I will confine myself to the *virus of Consumption*. I had used this here and there tentatively and timidly, but could not make up my mind to test it fairly; I say fairly, because a string of desperate cases do not constitute *a fair* test of any remedy or principle; that is how people commonly *try* homœopathy. I think it must be six years since, that I read the record of a case of consumption cured by the bacillic virus in highish dilution; if my memory serves me rightly, it was by Professor Clapp. I think I called attention to it in

reviewing a work while I was still editing the "Homœopathic World." It made a lasting impression on my mind. The late Dr Ameke's (of Berlin) startling paper on the use of certain proximate principles (a sketchy translation whereof I published later on in the "Monthly Homœopathic Review") greatly interested me. I tried a few, and at times was much struck with my results, several of which were beyond anything I had ever witnessed before. I may instance the truly wonderfully curative effects of *Cholestearin* in cancer of the liver, and which I have noted for publication.*

But consumption is the ever-

* See my forthcoming "Greater Diseases of the Liver."—J. C. B.

present enemy, and I presently formulated to my mind the proposition that there must be some means of finding out whether the virus of consumption could cure consumption or not. I determined to try some of it upon myself,—I not being in consumption. I took it in varying doses at various times, the 30. C.. C.C., in the form of pilules.

EFFECTS OF THE POISON OF CONSUMPTION UPON MYSELF.

One effect was constant, viz., a severe headache, worse the day after taking the poison, and lasting on till the third day. This headache I felt every time I took it; I fancied the headache from the thirtieth was much worse than from the

hundredth. The kind of headache I could only describe as far in, and compelling quiet fixedness. The headaches recurred from time to time for many weeks.

The next constant effect upon me was expectoration of non-viscid, very easily detached, thick phlegm from the air-passages, followed after a day or two by a very clear ring of the voice. The third effect was not quite constant, viz., windy dyspepsia and pinching pains under the ribs of the right side in the mammary line. And, finally, disturbed sleep—distressful. There was a little cough on three occasions, but only very slight, and only just enough to raise the phlegm, which came so easily that one might

almost say it came of itself. This done, I began to use the virus with, not more confidence exactly, but with more familiarity. One of my very early cases of bad phthisis, which the virus quite cured, was the daughter of an aged army surgeon then resident in South Wales. The old gentleman has since gone home, but Miss H. is now a fine, stout woman, whom I totally failed to recognise when she came to thank me for her cure. She must have gained thirty pounds in weight. But as I cannot lay my hands on the notes of the case I will count it for nothing.

In my little treatise, entitled "Fistula and its Radical Cure by Medicines," may be found a case of

urinary fistula in which the bacillic virus saved the patient's life, and cured his disease with the help of other remedies, but I will not count that case either as anything, because the virus was not always given by itself. In the cases which I shall now cite the virus was almost invariably given absolutely by itself. When I say that the virus was given by itself, I do not necessarily mean that the case was treated with that as the only remedy used before or after, but that at the time it was given it was so given alone, and its action carefully noted.

The idea that the remedy of a disease may lie in itself reaches back to the youth of the world. Moses's lifting up the serpent in the wilder-

ness is a symbolic similitude ; “take a hair of the dog that bit you” almost formulates a doctrine. The homœopathic conception can hardly be separated from the idea of curing the disease by a bit of itself, for the simple reason, that if you alter somewhat two things that are identically the same you reduce identity to similarity.

When I speak of consumption or phthisis, I mean the real tubercular disease, the genuine more or less infectious consumption, whether it is of the lungs, brain, or whatsoever other part.

Thus far I have sought to lead up to my thesis proper—my five years of practical experience of the cure of consumption by its own

poison. In my small essay, entitled "Diseases of the Skin from the Organismic Standpoint," p. 7, begins the following case:—

HYDROCEPHALUS, ECZEMA, LATENT
VACCINOSIS.

In the early part of the year 1885, I was requested to see the only surviving child of a country clergyman, who had been given up by three medical men, as it had water on the brain. The child's head was of the usual hydrocephalic type; he was alternately wakeful and delirious at night, and he talked nonsense by day at intervals. Their local doctors had taken a consultant's opinion, and they agreed that the boy was suffering from

tuberculosis of the meninges with effusion, of which a little brother had previously died. The child's life-history was told to me, and I underlined the facts that he had had eczema, and had been twice *unsuccessfully* vaccinated. After the *unsuccessful* vaccinations (want of organismic reactionary power) the eczema almost disappeared, and very soon the present disease began. I treated the case thus causally *ex-hypothesi*: a severe pustular eruption, and then patches of lepra and eczema appeared, and at the end of about six months' treatment I was able to discharge the little patient, cured of his water on the brain and of his skin diseases. I saw him the other day, and learned

that he continues well and has grown a good deal.

When said essay was sent to the proper quarters for the opinions of medical experts, one of the reviewers called attention to the fact that I had not named the remedies which cured the boy, and called upon me to make them known. Well, *the* remedy of the case was the poison of consumption; after taking this in a high potency and infrequently, the head went smaller; the delirium ceased, as did also the nocturnal hallucinations and fright, and the pyrexia entirely disappeared. I happen to know that the cure holds good to date, now nearly six years, though a certain amount of irritability of temper remains.

I did not mention the remedy then, thinking the world not ripe for it; but now that Professor Koch's large dose injections of the same substance are the order of the day, my harmless infinitesimals will hardly meet with any objectors, rather shall I expect to incur ridicule. Anyway, it was the virus of consumption that cured the case, and nearly six years testify to its genuineness and lastingness.

Allowing that to count as my first case, I will proceed to my

SECOND CASE.

About two years ago I was called to a boy of 3 years of age in the night, with diarrhœa, furious

fever, burning hot skin, great heat in the head, red flushed face, and eyes turned upwards, quivering and rolling. Patient had been ailing a little, and ordinary homœopathic remedies had been given in vain. Considering the case to be one of incipient tuberculosis, I gave one dose of a high potency of its virus: within an hour patient quieted down, went to sleep, burst into a free perspiration, and awoke in the morning greatly improved, and very soon completely recovered, and is now a very fine boy.

CASE III.

I was called last year, also in the night, to a bairnie of some 20

months of age, who had been ill for days with "something in the head," high fever, restlessness, and constant screaming. I had seen him from his first ailing, and prescribed our usual remedies, but they took practically no lasting effect. I had seen the child in the evening and prescribed for it, and did not apprehend any mischief, although there had been no sleep for some forty hours, but when called in the night I was greatly alarmed at the child's fallen-in and collapsing state, and I feared the worst. There was the peculiarly fetid smell of the child's body, such as I had noticed in the previous case. Moreover, he was the brother of Case II., and of both very numerous near relations had died

of consumption at different periods, and one young cousin had died of tuberculosis of the brain coverings. I gave an infinitesimally minute quantity of the phthisic virus on sugar of milk dry on the tongue . . . and the result?

I hardly like to pen so remarkable a result, as it looks so strangely improbable. . . . Patient fell asleep within ten minutes, and uttered thereafter no further screams. He made a rapid and complete recovery, though his forehead still gives him a rather old-mannie look.

CASE IV.

In the early fall of this year, 1890, I was called upon to prescribe for a tall girl of 12 years of age, of a

distinctly phthisic habit. She had a tedious little hack of a cough that had lasted for months, and refused to yield to the common homœopathic remedies. As before stated, she was tall for her age: she had long fingers, almond-shaped nails, a long neck, indurated glands in the neck. Infrequent doses of the phthisic virus in high potency rapidly altered the entire face of the case, the cough went in ten days, and in a few weeks she was reported "perfectly well and getting quite fat." Many of this young lady's relatives have died of tuberculosis. It is in just this early stage of consumption that the virus acts with such promptitude and brilliancy. And I will add that the action of

Psoricum is often very nearly equal to it in old cases, whereof I could cite some very notable examples, but here they would not be apposite.

CASE V.

In the early spring of 1887 a young lady of 15 years of age was brought to me from the North; for her age she was very big. She had very large tonsils, chronic running from the nose, worse in the early morning on rising; her speech was thick; her thorax, the so-called *pigeon-breast*; she menstruated freely; she has moist palms, and she perspires across the nose a good deal; she gets chilblains. She feels very chilly, and I find her spleen a good deal swelled. Distinct dulness

on percussion at the apex of the right lung.

As patient had suffered badly from vaccination, I ordered my favourite *arbor vitæ*. This brought no change for the better; her perspirations of chest, armpits, palms, nose, and feet became very bad.

The virus of consumption was here administered; the thirtieth at twelve days interval, and after one month of this the perspirations had greatly diminished; after two months the dulness on percussion at the right apex had gone, the chest took on a much better shape (the depressed right side stood out much better). In another two months of the same medication she was in capital health, and her mother

wrote me at the end of October 1887,—“She is so well.”

And now, two years later, I am able to say that she has never looked back, and is a bonnie person—just a wee bit stout, perhaps. Patient had altogether forty-eight globules of the virus, of the thirtieth potency, spread over four months.

CASE VI.

It is nearly four years since, the exact date being February 25, 1887, that a married lady, then 38 years of age, mother of seven children, came to me for a bad cough, that troubled her all the more as she was then *enceinte*. This cough was worse on going to bed and on getting up. She had

been four times vaccinated, and three out of the four were unsuccessful. She had suffered from leucorrhœa a good deal, and from coughs. As she had had three sisters die successively of consumption (at 28, 32, and 40 years of age respectively), her husband was much concerned about her future. Considering her family history, and the fact that the apex of the right lung was consolidated, though I did my best to cheer him up, I had sad misgivings myself. She had from me in succession, and with very striking benefit, the following remedies in the order named, *Thuja* 30, *Pulsatilla* 3^x, *Bellis perennis* 3^x, *Sepia* 12, *Hepar sul.* 6, *Thuja* 30 (a second time), and *Nux vomica* 3^x. We

found patient after these remedies, at the end of the month of October 1888, in a pretty bad way; there was the same dulness on percussion at the apex of the right lung, the same little hacking cough continuing all day, and exacerbating at bedtime and on rising, and patient was very thin. I then determined to try the phthisic virus. After being under it for a month she did not trouble to report herself till March 15, 1889, and then she only came because she had a cold, and therewith some cough again. She had been so well all the winter that she considered herself quite cured. Here I repeated the October prescription of the virus, and I discharged the patient cured in one month and two

days therefrom, viz., on April 17, 1889. She has never looked back, and is now a stout woman.

CASE VII.

At the beginning of July 1887, a young woman of about 30 was brought to me, far gone in consumption. She was very, very emaciated, the menses had ceased. Her two sisters had died in the same way, and all hope for her recovery had long since been abandoned; but hearing, or rather having observed, a young lady in the same neighbourhood get well of consumption under my care, her mother accompanied her to me. Having used *Thuja* (the poor thing had been vaccinated four times, the last

three unsuccessfully), *Calc. Hypophos.*, and *Cardus Mariæ*, with decidedly good results, I felt encouraged, and thought it almost possible yet to save her if we could only get rid of the fever. With the virus I succeeded in doing this after a few months; patient lost her cough to a very large extent, the expectoration came down to a mere nothing, and she put on a few pounds in flesh, and lived for nearly two years *free from consumption*, or rather, free from the ordinary symptoms of that disease, such as fever and cough. Her mother said to me one day,—“You seem to have cured the consumption, and yet my daughter gets weaker and weaker every day, and the dropsy goes on

getting worse and worse." And so it was ; and of the dropsy she died, nearly two years after the consumptive process seemed cured. This case is unique in my experience. The phthisic virus cured the phthisis so far as I could tell. I used a good many remedies then to meet the varying symptoms with, at times, very good effects, but the effects did not last. To give some idea how persistently I treated her, I will name the remedies she had from me,—*Fragaria vesca* θ , *Cyclodonium majus* θ , *Ceanothus Americanus* 1, *Scilla maritima* θ , *Iodium* 3*, *Aconite*, *Sanguisuga off.*, *Baptisia* 3*, *Pyrogenium* 5, *Calc. Phos.*, *Rubia tinctoria*, *Fer. acet.* *Cholestearin*, *Arsenicum*, *Phos.*, *Iodoform* 3*.

Pancreatin, and *Spirit. glandium quercus*. Still in the end I failed, and she died of hepatic dropsy, due to hopelessly far advanced granular atrophy. When I say the phthisis was cured, I, of course, do not mean that to be taken literally ; on the contrary, I mean that though the fever, etc., were quite extinguished, and patient's condition was for some months relatively comfortable, still, the frequently recurring hæmorrhages showed that occult processes were still going on within the closed circle of the economy.

CASE VIII.

I will now briefly narrate the successful case through which Case VII. came under my observation:—

The patient was 17 years of age, and her sister had just died of consumption of the lungs.

Patient was very anæmic, sickish, pale almost to whiteness, profound debility, dyspnœa, cannot mount or hurry, menses very irregular.

"She is going just like her poor dear sister, she has the same fever every evening."

Of the diagnosis there could be no doubt, and the sister's fate determined me to use the virus 30. This was on the 4th of October; on the 1st of November then next following, I find in the case a record: "Certainly better; the evening feverishness has gone."

I then used the virus in higher potency (and at all times and in

all cases at certain intervals). She got quite well of all the consumptive symptoms, but remained neuralgic and anæmic; but these ailings having been righted by *Mangan. acet.* 1, *Zincum acet.* 1, *Fer. acet.* 1, I discharged her cured. She is a fine, bonnie woman now, and anything but consumptive looking.

Here I conclude that the phthisic virus acted, and acted adequately, curatively—its stop-spot being on the offside of the disease as expressed in this damsel.

As to the use of the other remedies, I would specially insist upon the fact that the phthisic virus only acts *within its own sphere*, and that this sphere is very *sharply defined* as to time, and what

it does not do soon and promptly it does not do at all. Its action is, if I may so express myself, *acute*: its chronic equivalent is Psoricum.

CASE IX.

"I have come to town again for the purpose of preparing to go abroad. You will remember that you advised me to go south last year, and that I spent the winter and spring at Cannes. You sent the powders to me there. Those white powders did me a great deal of good—almost set me free from bronchitis. Since I last saw you I have had but very little bronchitis. I look well, and people tell me I am looking very much better than I did last year."

The complaint was dependent upon a phthisical taint in the constitution, and it was the phthisic virus that cured the case. At first it was given over two months, and later on for six weeks. The one-hundredth potency in very infrequent dose. Patient's brother had died of consumption.

CASE X.

A city merchant, married, and father of a family, came under my observation in the spring of 1888 for phthisis and fistula, or, I would rather say, for fistular anæmia and "consumptiveness," for the consumption was not declared, though the experienced eye was not to be misled. The whole circumanal sur-

face was red; glands of the left side of the neck very much indurated. The gentleman's poitrinary constitution may be accounted for, seeing that his father was dying of consumption when patient was born.

I treated him with much success with *Kali carb.* 30, *Nux vomica* 1, *Hepar sul.* 3, *Silicea* 6, and *Hydrastis canadensis* 0, with two intercurrent courses of, each one month of the phthisic virus, and in seven months—end of 1888—discharged him quite cured, and, so far as I could tell, sound in all respects. I have never seen him since, and I believe he has never looked back.

CASE XI.

The following case is striking.

On April 23, 1888, a lady and gentleman brought their only boy, 2 years and 8 months of age; he was their only child, because their other two had died of tuberculosis of the brain, and this one was going the same way, and with the same symptoms, and at about the same age. The parents told me nought of all this till I had given my diagnosis; these were the symptoms. He is fretty and ailing, whines, and complains, feelably indurated glands everywhere, hottish, drowsy, urine red and sandy, much given to be frightened, particularly by dogs. Has been vaccinated, and had thereafter a dreadful arm for four months. He would not smile for or at any one or any thing, and

when spoken to forthwith began to whimper. His skin was dingy, his skull hydrocephalic.

Diagnosis: Tuberculosis.

When I had fenced awhile with the anxious mother's questions, she broke down and begged me to be candid, and then told me of their sad troubles and loss of their two previous children. I then stated the diagnosis, but stated that I hoped I should cure it. Of course the parents tried to believe the welcome prognosis, but could not, and went home in terrible distress of mind.

I began with *Aconite* and *Chamomilla* 30.

April 30th.—Better a good deal, sleeps very well; less drowsy; urine better.

Pulsatilla 1 was then given.

May 14th.—Urine normal; no longer drowsy; but the glands and anatomical condition no better. I had often treated such like cases with steady, general, and particular amelioration of symptoms, but I had by this time grown wiser, and fully recognised that the stop-spot of such remedies as *Aconite*, *Chamomilla*, and *Pulsatilla* was a long way on the hither side of a cure. Said I to myself. This sort of remedy only goes *up to* the tubercle, and the tubercle-sphere is their stop-points. But it is the tubercles that kill! I therefore began with phthisic virus.

June 11th.—Not sleepy; sleeps

quietly at night; he is wasting frets and whines; urine normal.

Mindful of the vaccinosis, I thought it probable that as that was the more recent, and planted upon the tuberculosis, the vaccinosis would have first to be cured.

Thuja 30.

July 11th.—Was better but yesterday was at a flower show, and he now screams a good deal.

R *Glonoin* 2 and *Aconite* 2.

18th.—He has got over this attack, and the glands are a trifle less. He now sleeps badly again. The previously administered one-hundredth (centesimal) of the phthisic virus not having acted as well as I anticipated, I came down to very infrequent doses of the thirtieth.

August 22nd.—Appetite better; nights good; not drowsy by day; urine red and brick-dusty a week ago; is still mum and fretty; he is stronger; can walk further; glands of the neck much worse, notably those on the left side.

Pulsatilla 3^x and Calc. C. 12.

October 17th.—He is worse, and screams dreadfully in his sleep. I then put patient again steadily upon the virus alone as our only chance, and the patient was discharged cured on January 7, 1889. At the end of the year I received this letter:—

“4th December 1889.

“Dear Sir,—I feel I must thank you for your kind advice and trouble you have taken in curing my little son. I am happy

to say he has taken a change for the better for some time past; he has made flesh, and has so altered that you would scarcely know him. Hoping he will keep so; and should anything happen that he is not so well. . . . I shall fly off to you," etc.

Since then I have heard nothing and so conclude that the cure is permanent.

The striking amelioration in the boy which filled the mother with gratitude, and impelled her to write the above, I take to be the natural healthy growth of the boy, which set in *after* he was *cured* of the tubercles.

This case greatly impressed me, and, moreover, much encouraged me. Evidently it had only been taken just in time; a little later and

the phthisic virus (at any rate in my homœopathically prepared infinitesimal quantities) would have been unavailing.

CASE XII.

A little girl of 6 years of age, daughter of a country squire, being under almost ideally perfect hygienic surroundings, her father, however, suffering from chronic pulmonary consumption, fell ill in the spring of 1888. There was fever, wasting, abdominal pains and discomfort, and restless nights. The glands of both groins and on both sides of the neck enlarged and indurated, some were visible on simple adspection. Except that she had been vaccinated in the usual way, she had had

no illness. The local family doctor considered her case a very anxious one, and had small hope of her ultimate recovery.

I gave the virus in the thirtieth potency, and at intervals of nine days. This was on July 27th.

On August 27th I find noted in my record of her case:—"Was nearly well, but is now feverish again; cries out in her sleep; strawberry tongue; very feverish." I then repeated the virus, but in the one-hundredth potency, and at the same intervals (to allow of undisturbed action, see Hahnemann).

November 2nd.—Is better decidedly; has quite ceased crying out in her sleep; all the glands are nearly well.

Thuja occidentalis 30 also at like intervals.

She remained well for some months (from September 1888 till May 1890), when, on

May 28th, 1890, I thought it was wise to repeat the virus, as on August 27th, 1888, and this set her right, and after three months she continued well, except for a slight stomach derangement, which *Pulsatilla* 1 and *Arsenicum* 5 put right. She is now well.

Her younger sister I treated for a much minor degree of the same constitutional state with *Iodium* 3^x, and *Glonoin* 3^x, with seemingly complete success, and therefore I did not need to have recourse to the bacillic virus.

CASE XIII.

There are certain cases of what may, perhaps, be termed CONSUMPTIVENESS, but where the patients, through being fed largely and richly, manage to get stout, even very fat, and who yet are distinctly afflicted with the tuberculous taint, and who in the end get diabetes, or go into common consumption. Such a one was a very big, stout, provincial gentleman, of bright, florid complexion, who came under my professional care in the spring of this year. His mother died young of phthisis, and his only sister is stated to be going the same way. He gets pneumonia very often in the cold weather, and hence he now

goes from place to place to avoid cold. He coughs much, and brings up much phlegm. As his father died of pneumonia, and, as I have just observed, his mother of consumption, he regarded his own out-look with reasonable apprehensiveness. He perspired very profusely, drank huge quantities of fluids, some of them alcoholic, and had wretched, sleepless nights, with almost constant fever. The glands of his neck were very much enlarged. He was three months under the bacillic virus, and was then a very different man ; he now sleeps well ; the glands are well (*i.e.*, cannot be felt) ; the temperature is now normal ; no cough ; no phlegm ; and his tissues are much less watery.

He is, therefore, not so huge, and much more active.

CASE XIV.

I have had another case so much like the one just narrated that I will merely note it shortly. There was a similar unhealthy parentage, the same liability to pneumonia, the same watery hugeness of body, the same sort of cough and wet phlegminess, the same excessive perspirations and thirst, and restless nights. But *no* fever, as a rule.

The treatment was mixed; the bacillic virus had not the same decided effect, but under it he went smaller in bulk, but *did not lose weight*, from which I conclude that he really gained in proper flesh,

but lost in water from his tissues. In this case *Pulsatilla*, *Spiritus glandium quercus*, and the *Acetum lobeliæ* greatly aided in his cure. When I lately saw him, and passed the time of day, he cried after me, "Oh! I am splendid."

CASE XV.

A young lady, unmarried, aged 19, was brought to me by her father at the beginning of the month of July 1889. The hectic flush of the cheeks announced the dreadful diagnosis ; shortness of breath for long, much worse the past three years ; little hacking cough ; a number of strumous scars of various dates in the neck ; dusky skin ; there are large moist râles in both

lungs; amphoric sounds in the right lung; increased vocal resonance of right lung; there is a large *soft-feeling* gland in the left side of the neck; a very pronounced endocardial bruit, best heard at the apex beat; and the before-mentioned hectic flush.

July 12th.—Trit. 3^x *Iodoformum* in four-grain doses.

Two months of this treatment effected very pronounced improvement, and patient had gained in flesh, but the hectic was not touched.

October 9th.—At this date I began with the bacillic virus (C.) Always in very infrequent dose, and, in future, this is ~~always~~ to be understood, so I need not again

state this *all-important* fact. Thereafter the same remedy (C.C.)

Recovery complete, and she remains plump and well. As patient lives 150 miles away from London, I have never been able to see her to percuss and auscultate with the view of ascertaining the physical state of her thoracic organs. They were under a promise to come, but as she is so evidently well they do not see the need of incurring the expense and taking the trouble of a journey to town merely for *my* satisfaction.

CASE XVI.

A little boy of 7 years of age was brought to me at the end of the

spring of 1890 for symptoms of incipient phthisis ; he had had an ill-defined sort of fever, and then the Russian influenza. Consumption being in the family, his parents had become anxious about him principally because of his loss of flesh and great prostration, together with a morbid timidity. The glands of his groins and both sides of his neck were very much enlarged and indurated, particularly the glands over the apex of the right lung. As he had suffered much from vaccination I first gave *Thuja* 30, and *Sabina* 30, and then the bacillic virus (C)

He has gained in flesh, weight, and spirits ; his nerve is also better, as he has taken to riding, a thing he was afraid of before."

He got quite well, and remains so to date.

CASE XVII.

A lady of 56 years of age came to me, with what I considered tubercular synovitis of her left knee, in the fall of 1889. She walked in with difficulty with the aid of a stick. The thing was evidently *de souche tuberculeuse*; she was florid; her mother died young of consumption, and six of her brothers and sisters had succumbed to the same malady in different forms. After two months of the bacillic virus (C.) she reported herself as quite well, and free from pain and inconvenience, and "able to walk slowly without stick for an hour and a half at a time."

She is quite well now.

CASE XVIII.

A boy of 8 years of age, whose mother is in consumption, and of whose ancestors quite a number have died of consumption, was brought to me on September 6, 1889, for these symptoms: nocturnal perspirations; (notched incisors) indurated glands everywhere very large and very numerous; drum-bellied; grinds his teeth in the night; great susceptibility to taking cold; perspirations worse at the back of the lungs and of the head; big head with bulging forehead; subject to attacks of fever and diarrhoea.

Two months of the virus (C.) cured all these, and he is now well and thriving.

CASE XIX.

On September 9, 1889, a young merchant, 26 years of age, of pronouncedly phthisical habit, both of whose parents had died young of lung disease, came to me telling me he had been under nine physicians, and also in a well-known hospital for what may be collectively termed consumptiveness ; severe piles, constipation, and a brown cutaneous affection on the abdomen, that, I think, has been termed erythrasma. He is tall, thin, long thin neck, and bends forward. He was three months under the bacillic virus, got quite well, and has since married. He is altogether a different man. He had subsequently *Thuja* for

his vaccinosis, and then *Hydrastis canadensis* ̄ five drops in a table-spoonful of water twice a day for some time. And here I will allow myself to interpose the remark, that *Hydrastis* given as just named fattens up patients *after* the cure with the bacillic virus in an often truly wonderful manner. The bacillic virus has a well-defined and limited sphere of action, and very frequently needs to be followed by other remedies, as so few cases are quite simple.

CASE XX.

A married lady, 35 years of age, mother of three consumptive children; her only brother died of rapid consumption. She had miscarried

three times, and was dying piece-meal of excessive menstruation, and had become alarmingly emaciated.

She had the virus (C.), and this was followed by *Chelidonium majus* ̄ and *Thuja* 30, and she was discharged cured at Christmas 1889.

She is now well and in good condition.

CASE XXI.

Daughter of the foregoing, 7 years of age, with limbs like sticks; right lung very flat; ribs of the right side fallen in; indurated cervical glands; strawberry tongue; spleen swelled; irritable and restless.

She had the virus for two months followed by *Calc. Phos.* 3^x, and was discharged cured on May 14, 1890.

CASE XXII.

The baby brother of the foregoing was brought on September 11, 1889, in an emaciated state, suffering from chronic diarrhœa, and evidently without the intervention of medical art not long for this world. In my case-notes he is described as "all glands," *i.e.*, the cervical and inguinal glands feelably indurated and visible. Without doubt his mesenteric glands were the seat of the same consumptive process and the real cause of the diarrhœa. He had *Elaterium* 3 (the motions went off "pop"). *Iodium* 2 and *Thuja* 30, when he was considerably better but still had the diarrhœa and excessive perspirations. After a month of the

bacillic virus, however, his mother reported "Very much better; no diarrhœa; no perspiration; we consider him quite well."

I gave him, however, two months of *Calc. Phos.* 3^x.

He was reported well on Feb. 24, 1890, and he is now a thriving boy notwithstanding our dirty London atmosphere.

CASE XXIII.

An author of eminence, well known in theological circles, a little over 50 years of age, came to me in the fall of 1889, complaining of terrible pain in his head, almost absolute sleeplessness, and profound adynamia. Most of his brothers

and sisters had died of water on the brain; his own right lung is solid, probably from healed-up cavities, as he used to have blood-spitting for years, and after much good treatment and foreign travel he "grew out" of his pulmonary consumption. His own friends, on advice, were having him "shadowed," as he was thought to be on the verge of insanity. The pain in his head he described as if he had a tight hoop of iron round it; his hands tremble; but what distresses him almost more than anything is a sensation of damp clothes on his spine.

It sounds hardly credible but in less than a month after becoming with the virus the pain in the head had gone, the sensation of damp

clothes had gone, and his sleep was very fairly good.

As a matter of prudence, I gave it him at long intervals for another month, and then he needed no further treatment. He continues, I believe, in good health, and is hard at work finishing a forthcoming publication.

CASE XXIV.

An anxious young mother brought her fifteen months' old baby boy to me at the beginning of October 1889. He was dark, sullen, taciturn, black-eyed, and fattish (the kind of fat that I regard as hide-bound). He is irritable, costive, screams in his sleep, and he is very restless at night.

"His little sister died at $2\frac{1}{2}$, of consumption of the brain, and she was just like he is."

He had at first some *Thuja*, with benefit, but we had not cured him by any means, then I gave the bacillic virus (C.), which his mother said made him at first "terribly ill," and thereupon amelioration set in. Here I gave *Calc. Phos.* 3^x, and he was thought well. But in May 1890 he had a slight relapse, when I again gave the virus, but this time in the two-hundredth potency. He got quite well and is now thriving.

CASE XXV.

A young married lady, 28 years of age, one child, was recommended to me by her clergyman, and I first

saw her on October 21, 1889. She had been under their very able and careful family physician for consumption, and then, said she, "I have been to all the physicians." She had formerly been very plump, but is now very thin, and has lost ten pounds in weight during the last two months. "No one can do me any good, and I want you to tell me if I am to die, or whether there is any chance for me, all my mother's people died of consumption." As she had had typhoid very badly, so badly that she never quite throve since, although that was eleven years ago, I began with *Pyrogenium* 5, five drops in water, three times a day. The same principle that guides me in the exhibition of the bacillic virus

guided me in my choice of the *Pyrogenium*.

Under the *Pyrogenium* she gained $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight.

I should have mentioned that she had *no cough*, though the apex of the right lung is solid, and the part pains very much, as does also the region of the base of the left lung. The vocal resonance was unequal. Besides gaining thus in weight, the top of the right lung is not so dull, and the vocal resonance seems pretty equal.

She then had *Nux vomica* 1 for her indigestion. She is what the homœopaths call a nux subject.

On Nov. 18th she had gained another 2 lbs. in weight, and scaled 8 st. $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (She is a tall

woman.) She begs for the *Pyrogenium* again, but, instead, seeing the very pronounced hectic flush, I put her upon the bacillic virus (C.)

December 4th.—She weighs 8 st. 13 lbs., or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. more than last time. The hectic flush is gone. I continued with the virus.

January 1st, 1890.—She weighs 9 st. 2 lbs. Is weak, much indigestion, worse at 6 P.M.

Thuja occid. 30, as I considered the virus had done its work, and her two vaccinations had to be reckoned with.

January 29th.—Weight 9 st. 7 lbs., and her indigestion is much better. But there is a little hectic flush again, and hence I hark back to the virus (C.)

Feb. 12th.—She weighs 9 st. 9½ lbs., and is vastly improved. “That medicine tried me a good deal, but I am quite another woman.” *Hydrastis* θ.

March 14th.—She weighs 10 st., but still has dyspepsia, which I think may be from the old typhoid, and hence ordered *Pyrogenium* 5 as before.

April 8th.—She weighs 10 st. 2 lbs., and is doing well.

CASE XXVI.

A single lady of 26 came to me in November 1889 in the first stage of consumption; both her sisters and her mother are said to be in consumption, and both parents of her mother died of consumption.

Beyond dyspnœa and rapid breathing the physical signs were but few: just loss of flesh and a greasy, dingy skin. She had two months of the virus followed by *Hydrastis canadensis* θ, etc., and was discharged cured in the following May. She is now plump, well, and thriving, so her brother tells me.

CASE XXVII.

A city merchant, single, 28 years of age, came to consult me early last summer for incipient consumption. His mother had died of consumption; his brother is far gone of the same malady. He had an eruption in the skin over the larynx, and his general state was so distressed that I began the treatment

with *Zincum aceticum* 3^x, five drops in a tablespoonful of water every three hours. This cured the eruption, and I then noted that his skin was very dusky; he had long had chronic diarrhœa. Moist râles all over the chest, with pretty free expectoration. For the state of the bowels I gave *Iris versicolor* 30, and that cured the chronic diarrhœa, but the expectoration was very profuse. He had been formerly operated on for fistula. The bacillic virus continued for two months quite cured him, and he put on some 8 or 10 lbs. in weight. He continues well, and with my approbation has now married.

CASE XXVIII.

A country gentleman brought, or rather sent, his little 7 year old daughter to me on October 4, 1889, for treatment for incipient consumption ; the cough was at its worst at 6 A.M. Notched incisors: very thin and puny ; her cervical and inguinal glands very much enlarged and indurated ; strawberry tongue. She was three months under the bacillic virus, the doses at eight days' intervals, and got quite well. She continues thriving. She also had *Thuja* afterwards.

CASE XXIX.

A young clerk, 34 years of age, was sent by his employer to me in

the early spring of 1890 to be treated for consumption. He was dusky, pigeon breasted, and ill-conditioned, but had only been acutely ill for three weeks. The hæmoptysis was very bad; respiration rapid. His father had died of lung disease. He was put on *Acctum lobeliae*, which did good palliatively, and then on the bacillic virus (C.), which did no good whatever, and he died in a very few weeks. This is quite in accordance with my other experience, when the consumptive process is in full blaze the virus is unavailing.

CASE XXX.

An Oxford student of 22 years of age was sent by his widowed mother

to me two years ago, for a little insignificant cough, rapid respiration, and attacks of feverishness. He was not emaciated, but listless, apathetic, and always tired ; withal of a very sweet disposition, and had all his life been timid and retiring. I treated him to the very best of my ability, and with great care, with our usual remedies, and with the bacillic virus, and sent him to places which are supposed to be good for this malady. He did not suffer, but slowly died ; his life went out, as it were, from utter weariness. I have his photograph before me, taken just before he died, and he, in it, does not even look ill. Perhaps it was thus to be.

CASE XXXII.

A city gentleman, married, 30 years of age, came to me at the beginning of April 1890 for an affection of his right knee. In 1877, he was kicked on the knee by a horse, which knocked him over. The knee remained swelled, and ever since he has had intermittent attacks of pain in it. He had been to a London hospital, and preparations were being made for an operation. A friend persuaded him to come to me as one known to be averse to operations. The operation was considered to be imperative, because of the supposed tuberculous nature of the knee swelling. This was pretty certain as most of his

brothers and sisters had died of tuberculosis—in fact, of fifteen, ten had thus died; and he himself has expectorated clots of blood, and suffered from exhausting sweats.

Two months of the bacillic virus cured him completely, the last vestige of tenderness and swelling, however, disappearing under *Bellis perennis* θ , six drops in a tablespoonful of water continued for a month.

CASE XXXIII.

A married lady, about 30 years of age, came under my care some six years ago, sent to me by a colleague in the north. She had long been in consumption, and her husband had taken her to almost all

the renowned health resorts in Europe, but the disease progressed. Finally a warm house was built for her on the Surrey Hills, and I paid visits to her at short intervals for some four years. With the aid of the bacillic virus, and *Phosphorus*, *Bryonia*, *Scilla*, *Ceanothus*, *Iodium*, *Calc. Phos.*, *Calc. Sul.*, the Hypophites, *Ant. tart.*, and some others, including Churchill's inhalations, *Terebinth*, etc., I several times thought to win. I got two successive cavities to heal up, but the third, deep in the base of the left lung, refused to heal, and the poor lady, weary and worn, died of exhaustion.

CASE XXXIV.

An unmarried lady, 29 years of

age, whose sister had just died at the age of 30 of consumption, and whose mother had also died of the same malady at the age of 39, was brought to me by her father early in April 1889. She was considered a hopeless case, and my hopeful prognosis was not credited. The disease was principally confined to the right lung, and the cervical glands on this side could be felt like marbles. She is thin, skin dingy and dirty looking, ill smelling and greasy, and there was a good deal of acne of the chest. The bacillic virus, with *Thuja* and *Hydrastis*, enabled me to discharge her cured in four months.

CASE XXXV.

The little son of a distinguished clergyman, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old, was brought to me on May 9th, 1889, for feverish attacks that were clearly pointing to tuberculosis, evidenced by the strawberry tongue, the indurated glands, and pining state generally. The bacillic virus, followed by *Thuja* and *Baptisia*, was followed by perfect recovery, and in three months he was discharged in rude health.

CASE XXXVI.

A babe of 18 months, whose sister I had formerly cured with the bacillic virus of a tuberculous affection of the eye, was, in consequence thereof, brought to me in May 1889,

for soft bones and nocturnal restlessness, with pallor and thinness. I knew the family well for years, and thus was quite sure that the child was necessarily born with a tuberculous tendency. And the virus cured her right off in six weeks, and her poor digestion was then righted by *Pulsatilla*, and she continues ever since to thrive, and her bent bones have hardened and become straight.

A first cousin was formerly under me with tuberculosis of the meninges, but as I then knew nothing of the virtues of the bacillic virus, she was cured by me of her symptoms, and then died of the disease, viz., tuberculosis.

CASE XXXVII.

A lady brought her baby boy to me at the beginning of May 1885. She had had four children. One died at birth, and the other two died of tubercles of the brain. Patient's scalp was the seat of a good many scabs; his forehead bulged; very bad nights all his life, and he is peculiarly fond of salt. I had him rubbed with oil, after the manner of the old practitioners of renown; *Psor.* 30 did him much good, and rather ameliorated the nocturnal diarrhœa, and his head seemed to bulge rather less. And after he had also been under *Calc. Carb.* 30 a very severe pustular eruption came out on his scalp, with much

relief to his general condition. But very suspicious pyrexia occurred at frequent intervals. Here followed *Thuja* 30, but nothing was really adequate till I gave the virus 30 in infrequent doses, by which he was metamorphosed into a healthy boy; fever, feverishness, calling out in his sleep, and grinding his teeth, all disappeared. He pined a little in 1888 in the spring; a fortnight of the virus quickly righted that, and beyond *Calc. Phos.* he has needed nothing else.

Thus we have in this case five years of good health to prove the genuineness of the cure.

CASE XXXVIII.

In the year 1885 a young lady

of 30 was brought to me to be treated for the form of consumption commonly known as decline. She had a strumous scar in the neck, and her sister had just died of decline.

Patient's weight was, in June 1885, 7 st. 8 lbs. Had had diarrhoea for nearly three years, and her tongue was raw-red. The full record of the case would occupy more space than I can here afford; suffice it to say that I gave her many remedies with very slow and varying success, but she took a distinct turn after a course of the virus, and I finally got her up to 8 st. 9½ lbs. in weight.

She continues well now, but her digestion is easily upset. It will be

noted that the aggregate increase in weight was $15\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

CASE XXXIX.

A married lady, 29 years of age, came to me just four years ago for consumption of the left lung. She was very pale and neuralgic, and was greatly distressed by her cough. All her friends knew her to be in consumption, and she had of late years spent the winters abroad and by preference in Malta. I treated her with slow, bit-by-bit ameliorations with the remedies symptomatically homœopathic, and thus passed just two years, when it was very clear that we had not got to the root of the matter. After a couple of months of the virus she got

rapidly quite well, and, so far as I can tell, entirely free from any sign of consumption.

CASE XL.

An overgrown girl of 13, of phthisical habit and parentage, and then lately under Sir — for her lungs, was brought to me for treatment in the month of August 1886. The top of the right lung gave no respiratory sounds at all, and the vocal resonance was slightly increased. Her constitution was said to have been broken by one of the infective diseases of childhood. Pain in the left side and profuse perspirations. After a month of the virus 30: "Has done her a great deal of good, the perspirations

were chiefly on the hands, feet, and armpits, but these have nearly ceased." After a pause of a month or two it was again given, and patient was discharged cured nearly three years ago.

She continues well.

CASE XLI.

A girl of 10, daughter of a country squire, was brought to me in March 1887, to be treated for *decline*. There was great emaciation, but not of the feverish consumptive kind. She had a number of remedies from me. *Thuja*, *Ceanothus*, *Quercus*, *Chelidonium*, *Ferrum*, and *Carduus*, and, on the whole, every one was more than satisfied with the general progress and increase in

weight and *intelligence*. But not one of the remedies had influenced the indurated glands in the slightest degree, and hence I put her on the virus 30. This was in February 1888, and the same remedy had to be repeated once subsequently.

She is now a thriving person.

CASE XLII.

An unmarried lady, about 30 years of age, was accompanied to me by her mother, in the month of August 1887, so that I might treat her for decline. Her father had died of consumption at about the same age, and her steady and ever-increasing emaciation had resulted in a fixed belief that she was just doomed to follow her father. She had

a huge liver, and severe and long-continuing dyspepsia. Her father's was also the wasting form of consumption. She had some fever at times, with a hard, dry, deep cough. On account of the liver I began the treatment with *Chelidonium* θ , following it up with *Carduus Mariae* θ , and this again with *Argentum nit.* 1. These remedies did decided good, and were followed by *Cimicifuga*, *Coccus cacti*, *Thuja*, and *Iodine*, but notwithstanding bit-by-bit ameliorations, relief of the symptoms, and all that, the "consumption" was not gripped, as the evening fever clearly proved. Three months of the virus wiped out the whole thing, if I may be allowed to use such an expression.

A year has elapsed: and the cure

holds good, notwithstanding the wearing, burdensome life she is obliged to lead, and still, this notwithstanding, she has gained a good deal in flesh and healthful appearance.

I believe the virus saved this life.

CASE XLIII.

A young lady of 14, daughter of a staff officer, was brought to me at the end of the year 1887, in the month of November. She was distinctly in consumption, and very tall for her age, and very thin. Twice, lately, there had been a good deal of bleeding from the lungs. The outer portion of the apex of the right lung was dull on percussion, indeed, it had barely any respiratory

sound of any kind ; scaly eyelids ; very large tonsils ; emansation of the menses. I at first treated her with *Phos.* and other pulmonary remedies, but I needed the virus to extinguish the fever. She had inter-current pleurisy once, and a good deal of bleeding, but has made a complete recovery, and is now thriving. I quite lately very carefully examined her chest, both the old seat of the mischief at the apex of the right lung, and also the seat of the inter-current pleurisy at the left side, near the top, but failed to find any evidence of disease whatever.

CASE XLIV.

A lad of 10 was brought to me

by his mother in the early summer of 1888, with mesenteric disease, commonly called consumption of the bowels. "My little boy has a swelling on his left side, I think there was a swelling also of his right side, and he complains of a stitch in his side after running, but he seldom runs much. He is often languid and indisposed to talk; sometimes he is very nervous and irritable; he talks in his sleep and grinds his teeth; his appetite is small; his hands blue."

I found indurated palpable glands everywhere; a drum belly, the spleen region bulging out.

What rendered the case of importance, was the fact that a sister of his a year or two older had just

died of tuberculosis of the brain, and many of the family had died of consumption. I treated him for a year, three separate months of which he was under the virus, and in June 1889, or just a year from the beginning of the treatment, the note in my record is.
"Well and fat," and that he is now, I believe.

CASE XLV.

A little girl of 6 was brought by her mother, Lady X., in the month of August 1888, for evident symptoms of incipient tubercular disease: restless nights; sleeplessness; grinding her teeth; tendency to diarrhoea; want of appetite; foul breath; notched teeth; pain after food

vomiting of food ; indurated glands ; strawberry tongue ; naughty ; very irritable temper ; puny growth ; very thin.

After being four months under the virus, and having one or two tissue-remedies, she was discharged in nine months in capital health, and without any morbid symptom of any sort or kind. And the cure holds good to date.

CASE XLVI.

A young unmarried lady, 22 years of age, of delicate habit of body, was brought by her mother to me in October 2, 1888, for the following symptoms:—A nasty little cough these seven weeks ; a good deal of expectoration ; pains in the

right lung ; evening fever ; liver and spleen both enlarged ; cough worse in the morning after breakfast ; her neck is slightly goitrous. Her brother has consumption of the bowels. She had first *Chelidonium majus* θ , and *Scilla maritima* θ , as spleen and liver remedies respectively, but there was but very slight amelioration, the cough being very bad after her breakfast, or, perhaps, I should say breakfast *time*, as she eats hardly any breakfast. So I went to the root of the matter, gave the virus (C.) for six weeks, and then discharged her cured, now ten months since, ~~and I~~ learn from her mother that she ~~con~~tinues quite well.

CASE XLVII.

A married lady of 40 came to me in November 1888 for grave consumptiveness, not to say actual consumption ; almost all her people have died of consumption, indeed, I believe she is the only survivor of her own generation, and now she is clearly going the way of the rest. She has a good deal of fever, worse in the evenings ; she is restless and terribly irritable ; she is much depressed, and in almost constant agitation ; her tongue is very red ; she has chronic diarrhoea. She has lost 14 lbs. during the past six weeks, and she has no appetite. Six weeks of the virus so quite cured her, the fever went after the second dose,

the diarrhœa quickly followed, and she soon became quite plump. The mode of exit of the motion from the bowels in this case was, "pop," as it were out of a popgun; this I have several times noticed. It has often been noted that the phthisical are wonderfully hopeful, but this does not hold good when there is tuberculosis of the brain, but, on the contrary, they are mum, taciturn, sulky, snappish, fretty, irritable, morose, depressed, and melancholic, even to insanity. When, however, they are cured, they become sweet and charming. So it was in this case, and still more so in the one I am about to narrate.

CASE XLVIII.

A young lady, 18 years of age, was brought by her mother to me in the fall of 1888 for an old effusion into the left pleura remaining after severe pleuro-pneumonia; the ribs of that side bulged a good deal; respiration accelerated, and also the pulse; her teeth are foul and discoloured (*not* from want of the most scrupulous care); the heart is a good deal disturbed, probably mechanically; patient sleeps but very little, and that little is very distressful; she is painfully conscientious, depressed, and suffers greatly from spiritual melancholy. Her period comes very seldom. She is subject to lichen ruber, and gets feverish.

She was two months under the virus C., and this effected an essential cure, but other remedies were needed for the non-consumptive part of the case, for, as I have before stated, and here again expressly point out, the tubercular virus acts *within its own sphere only*. Thus, in this case patient had been twice vaccinated, she had *Thuja occidentalis* 30 for a month: *Bryonia* 1 was used for getting the pleura better; *Pulsatilla* 1 brought a good deal of comfort to the ovarian region, as did also *Cimicifuga* 1, *Bellis perennis* 6, *Rubia tinct.* 6, and *Ceanothus* 1, did much to restore the sympathy of the left costal region, and *Ignatia amara* 1 was of real service in the emotional sphere—and yet, for all

that, the actual consumptiveness was *wiped out* pleasantly and promptly by the virus.

She is now quite well these seventeen months.

CASE XLIX.

A little girl of 7 was brought to me in the month of December 1888 with tuberculous disease of the left knee. For eleven months she had been limping; the knee is much enlarged and very tender; her teeth are tuberculous; there are numerous cases of consumption in the family, and her father had spine disease. After one month of the virus 30 the swelling of the knee had gone down one-third, the joint had become more movable; the straw-

berry condition of her tongue had gone, and her teeth had cleaned. She had thereafter two months more of the virus C., and got quite well ; the remaining enlargement of the knee yielding to a course of the third decimal trituration of the *Perlarum mater*.

CASE L.

This is one of severe hip-joint disease of a severe type and of long-standing, who was long under Dr Drysdale, and who handed the case on to me when the family removed to London. The child eventually quite recovered, and is now a fine girl of 16, but of course the leg of the diseased side is shortened. Dr Drysdale, and the orthopædic

surgeon who kept patient in his very excellent apparatus for several years, will be both interested in hearing that the *essential* remedy in the case was the virus of which we are here treating.

CASE LI.

A young gentleman of 20 was accompanied to me in February 1889 in fully developed consumption. There were all the usual symptoms, and hæmorrhage from the lungs for many months. He was tall, good-looking, and weighed 9st. 11lb. I treated him with the virus, and in a few months got his weight up to 10st. 5lb., when he, in August 1889, went to the seaside as I thought safe and nearly well.

He returned, however, in October voiceless, phthisis of the larynx set in, and he eventually died. Over the acute laryngeal process the virus had no power whatever.

CASE LII.

A lady of 40, unmarried, came under my care on Oct. 20, 1885. "I am almost in a consumption, and have been so for many years." She was very thin and "consumed with fever." All that one could say of the lungs was that they were very flat, and the respiration almost imperceptible. It is not easy to understand such cases, they are evidently in a chronic state of feverishness, they cough, they are thin, they eat very little, they suffer

much, and vegetate forth and on languidly. The virus cured this lady; all the fever left her—she had had it “very constantly for years.” She no longer takes cold as formerly, and has become plump and thriving. Now amongst her friends and relatives she is generally supposed to have at last “grown out” of her constitutional delicacy.

CASE LIII.

The influence of the virus upon the teeth and their growth and appearance is very striking. What I regard as tubercular teeth are those—often more or less rudimentary—with holes in their external surface. Whether this is a recognised pathological fact I do not happen to

know, perhaps it is not. But it is an important clinical observation. I recognised it clinically some three years since, while treating a highly strumous lady with many scars and glands in her neck. While under the virus I noticed an extraordinary improvement in her teeth they became a nice colour and the numerous superficial holes cleaned and partially disappeared. It was even more apparent and striking in the following case: A girl of 11, with ringworm on the scalp; the lymphatic glands everywhere palpable, and her ribs very flat; strawberry tongue; a bad cough, worse at night; although 11 years old she had practically no teeth, that is to say, they were rudimentary and not

above the level of her gums. *All* her mother's brothers and sisters had died of consumption; after three months' treatment with our ordinary remedies we had made but small progress, and then I kept patient altogether five months under the bacillic virus, with the result that her palpable glands ceased to be palpable; her ringworm disappeared; her ribs took on a better form; her breathing was notably better; and, *mirabile dictu*, *her teeth had grown*. She is now well, and has a mouthful of teeth which are quite passable. It may be noted that the ringworm had disappeared, and in respect to this nasty thing I find it generally disappears under the influence of the virus. I learned

this very important fact also purely clinically in the following manner:—
A whole family of children of different ages had had ringworm for a full year, and the mother told me on bringing them that she had already spent over £60 on medical fees for its cure, but in vain. All known remedies had been applied by the local doctors in two neighbourhoods, and several skin specialists had worked hard at their poor heads, but to no avail. Their heads were shaved and their scalps were well scoured night and morning, but *still* the ringworm persisted. Finally, a distant cottage had been hired, and the afflicted ones were there isolated, and the services of a noted ringworm curer of the non-

qualified variety had been secured ; but these also failing, they were put under my care. I have had no great cause to complain of the homœopathic treatment of ringworm with our antipsorics—indeed, quite the contrary—but it is apt to be a bit tedious at times. Now their mother had been cured by me of incipient tuberculosis with the virus, and it occurred to me that ringworm might be a manifestation of the tubercular kind, and so I forthwith put the whole lot under the virus, administered in the usual way, internally in dynamic dose ; this I did all the more readily, as they all had numerous superficial palpable glands. And the result ? In a very few weeks they were all well of

ringworm and of the glands, and have thriven splendidly ever since. Something like a dozen bad ringworm cases have come to me since then, and they were *all* quickly cured by the virus, and in each case the general state has been greatly improved. No doubt some bacteriologist will cultivate, some fine day, the germs of the ringworm, and astound the world with his subcutaneous injections. It is well that medical men should approach each subject from a different standpoint, as they serve to correct one another.

CASE LIV.

This shall be my last case in illustration of my "*Five Years' Experience in the New Cure of*

Consumption by its Own Virus." A young lad of 14 was brought to me in July 1886 for treatment for consumption. For about a twelve-month he had had a bad cough, with spitting of blood, and one of the apices was audibly diseased. He had previously had pneumonia. His chest was flat, and respiration accelerated. After the use of the virus he got quite well, and nearly four years of subsequent good health, free from any consumptive symptom, testify to the genuineness of the cure. There was one feature in his case to which I desire to call attention, viz., he tanned *unduly* in the sun before the cure, but not since. For many years I have regarded the *rapid* darkening of the

skin in the sun's rays as indicative of a consumptive tendency ; and as I have verified it many times, I have no doubt about it. I know a little boy who was brought to me for a *bad temper* : he is the scion of a consumptive family. I noticed that he was very much pigmented where the sun's rays impinged upon him, but not on the covered parts of his body, and his teeth were dirty-green. After he had been two months under the virus, his teeth went clean, and he no longer tanned in the sun and finally he had become amiable and good-tempered.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Having come to the end of the task I set myself, I will make a few

brief remarks in the form of general explanatory propositions :—

1. The virus of the consumptive process itself—here termed variously *the virus*, the bacillic virus, etc.—cures promptly the incipient stages of tubercular consumption in all parts—brain, lungs, skin, joints, etc.

2. The virus is to be administered by the mouth in what the homœopaths call high potencies.

3. The doses must *not* be too frequently administered ; one dose every sixth to tenth day is my own practical rule.

4. Low dilutions are inadmissible ; myself I have never gone below the thirtieth centesimal potency, and as I have known even this give rise to grave constitutional

homœopathicity merges into identity. Assuming that the bacilli at a given stage of the malady become in quantity aggressively infective, we can readily see that a dynamic similitum must get, so to speak, swamped, and therefore become inoperative. Hence if it is to cure it must act before the bacilli are numerous enough to get the mastery. Hence also it is not the chronicity or age of the consumption that determines our point, but *the degree of intensity*; a new case may be incurable by it, while a very old one may be quickly and completely cured by it.

8. The power of resistance of the organism in consumption is of the highest importance, as may be seen

from the very numerous cures of consumption, wrought by very numerous medicines, by able men of all therapeutic views, by climate, by foods such as cod-liver oil, suet and milk, rum and milk, by calcifying remedies such as the salts of lime, by oil, frictions, etc., etc., and therefore the use of the bacillic virus excludes none of these, but, on the contrary, the virus might become the remedy *after* other more or less helpful means, even after it had been administered in vain previously. For if the body can be increased in healthy bulk, and the power of resistance of the organism augmented, the extreme point of the homœopathic action of the virus would be pushed further out.

It is known that poisons affect the human organism according to its bulk ; it takes more virus to kill a pound of bulk than it does to kill an ounce of the same ; the like is known to be more or less the case in consumption, and this it is that explains the thousands upon thousands of cures of consumption wrought by feeding alone. Two years ago a lady pretty far gone with her family complaint—consumption—and reduced almost to a shadow, and yet with hardly any fever, said to me “ Doctor, is there *any* chance for me, I want to live for my child ? ”

I replied,—“ Well, Mrs ———, if I were in your place and condition I should, humanly speaking, get well.”

"How?"

"Will you do it?"

"I will."

"Then EAT whether you have any appetite or not, feed, stuff yourself if need be, and if *you* will thus add 18 or 20 lbs. to your bulk, *I* will cure the disease."

She kept her word, and I—thanks to stomachics, digestives, and *then* to the bacillic virus—kept mine, and she is now a stout woman in very fair health indeed. Let, therefore, the consumptive beware lest they undervalue the great helps of the past in the cure of consumption, which are the common property of all thoughtful medical men of all shades of views therapeutic, and not rush after the mad notion that *any*

remedy can neutralize an unhealthy life or foul air, or counteract carping cares, or supply food and drink, or stamp out the footprints of the Nemesis of physical and psychic wrongs.

To conclude, I beg publicly to thank Dr Skinner, of London, for inducing me, sixteen years ago, to administer the virus of a disease therapeutically.

- Calc. carb., 35, 73.
 Calc. hypophos., 23.
 Calc. phos., 24, 51, 53, 56, 69, 74.
 Calc. sul., 69.
 Cancer of the liver, 3.
 Carduus Mariae, 23, 78, 80.
 Cases reported, 9, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 22, 25,
 28, 29, 30, 37, 40, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49,
 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66,
 67, 68, 71, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82,
 84, 85, 87, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 100.
 Ceanothus Americanus, 24, 69, 78, 90.
 Chamomilla, 32, 33.
 Chelidonium majus, 24, 51, 78, 80, 86.
 Cholestearin, curative effects of, in cancer of
 the liver, 3.
 Churchill's inhalations, 69.
 Cimicifuga, 80, 90.
 Coccus cacti, 80.
 Consumption, effects of the poison of, 4, 11.
 Consumption known as decline, 75, 78, 79.
 Consumption of the bowels, 83.
 Consumption, virus of, 2, 4, 6, 7, 12, 18, 19,
 23, 26, 48, 103. See also *Bacillus anthracis*.

Consumptiveness, cases of, 29, 40.

Diarrhœa, chronic, 52.

Eczema, 9.

Elaterium, 52.

Eye, tuberculous affection of the, 71.

Ferrum, 78.

Fer. acet., 24, 27.

Feverish attacks pointing to tuberculosis, 71

Fistula and its Radical Cure by Medicines, 6.

Fistular anæmia and consumptiveness, 29.

Fragaria vesca, 24.

Glonoin, 34, 39.

Hæmorrhage from the bowels, 66.

Hepar sul., 20, 30.

Hip-joint disease, 92.

Hydrastis canadensis, 30, 50, 60, 61, 70.

Hydrocephalus, 9.

Hypophosphites, 69.

Ignatia amara, 90.

Iodium, 24, 39, 52, 69, 80.

Iodoformum, 24, 41.

Iris versicolor, 62.

Kali carb., 30.

Knee, tuberculous affections of the, 47, 67,
91.

Koch, Professor. large dose injections, 12.

Liver, cancer of the, 3.

Mangan. acet., 27.

Mesenteric disease, 83.

Nux vomica, 20, 30, 58.

Pancreatin, 25.

Perlarm mater, 62.

Phosphorus, 24, 69, 82.

Phthisic virus, 15, 16, 21, 24, 27, 29, 30, 33,
34, 37, 38, 39, 48. See also *Bacillie
virus*.

Poison of consumption, effects of, 4, 11.

Psoricum, 17, 28, 73.

Pulsatilla, 20, 33, 35, 39, 43, 72, 90.

Pyrogenium, 24, 57, 58, 59, 60.

Quercus, 78.

Ringworm cured by bacillic virus, 97-100.

Rubia tinctoria, 24, 90.

Sabina, 46.

Sanguisuga off., 24.

Scalp, with many scabs, 73.

Scilla maritima, 24, 69, 86.

Sepia, 20.

Silicea, 30.

Skin, diseases of the, from the organismic
standpoint, 9.

Spiritus glandium quercus, 25, 43.

Teeth, influence of the virus upon, 95, 97.

Terebinth, 69.

Thuja occidentalis, 20, 22, 34, 39, 46, 49
51, 52, 56, 59, 63, 65, 70, 71, 74, 78,
80, 90.

Tubercular synovitis of the knee, 47.

Tuberculosis of the brain, 31.

Tuberculosis, virus of, 13.

Tuberculous affection of the eye, 71.

Tuberculous affection of the knee, 67, 91.

Vaccinosis, latent, 9. 34.

Virus of consumption. 2, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 18, 19, 23, 26, 48, 103. See also *Bacillus virus*.

Zincum aceticum, 27. 62.